







## TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS  
FOR THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—F. M. The Post Office Committee finally voted this morning to reduce the rates Pacific Telegraph from \$12.50, and the government from \$500, to \$40,000.

These modifications will be gladly received by the Company, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

The principal parties have signified their acquiescence.

The Pacific Railroad Committee will meet tomorrow morning, to determine what manner the road shall be built, to individual acts of grants of land or money, to individual acts of communications, or incorporating a company.

A man died about months ago, which involved almost an ideal situation between England and the United States, similar to that now near New York.

An American vessel near the Isle of Wight.

Was brought to a stop by a shot from a British man-of-war for not exhibiting her colors. At least such is the opinion of the British who are interested in ours.

British officers subsequently apologized for the accident, but the fact stands, and has led to a correspondence between the two governments.

Rhode Island Elections.

NEW YORK, April 4.—3 P. M. Additional election returns from Rhode Island indicate nearly 2,000 majority for Sprague.

Rhode Island, April 5.—P. M.

The whole vote of the State has been received, and is as follows:—Sprague, 12,295; Weldured, 16,825; Scatterling, 143; Sprague's majority, 1,315.

## LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—9 P. M.

House.—Mr. Biggs said, that at the time, which would soon come, and in which he would be without prejudice, he would do the people of Utah from the tax-exempting which had been applied to the tax-exempting which applied to the House to think better of the 100,000 of their fellow creatures that they had been represented by their enemies. It was the first time that he had been asked the gentile if they had prepared to meet the consequences of its passage. We are not now emerging from difficulties with the people who had been levied on the House, and the time that their feelings for Utah will be easily aroused, he would be with the plain. He loved the South, and was glad to know that there was a brother feeling now than formerly, but if this bill be passed, if its provisions were carried, the whole world will be given up at the core.

The first that blazed so fiercely while the few of persecution was helped out of them had died out, and he said, that he, too, was not at all satisfied, that they were prepared to re-visit the same.

As a delegate of all the citizens of Utah, he had to remember that he could not a link to the division of sentiment among them on the subject of Polygamy, or any other.

Mr. Clark of Mo., asked to what extent polygamy exists in Utah; what number have more than one wife, and whether the regulation of such marriages is binding on the people.

Mr. Biggs replied, he was not practically a polygamist. From his residence in Utah, he could say, not half the population recognize polygamy, and perhaps more than half do not. He, too, was satisfied with each.

He knew of no man of high character, who had not been prepared to disown his wife, and who had not been prepared to disown his wife.

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The shaming of the South.

Mr. Lovett, from the Saviour—they didn't love him. [Laughter.]

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The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

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The House voted and rejected Mr. Branch's substitute—42 against 15.

The House voted and rejected Mr. McDonald's substitute to repeat the law against Utah, and dividing the territory, between Jefferson and Nevada, for which he proposed a temporary government. Rejected by 35 against 136.

The House tabled the preamble to the bill, which was voted with verbal amendments—140 against 130.

Mr. Stickel submitted his report to Mr. Williamson's memorial in his contested case, and it was read; after some debate it was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Stickel, in Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stickel moved to take up the Tariff bill.

Mr. Stickel moved to reject Mr. Branch's substitute—42 against 15.

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